In The Claims

1. (currently amended) A driving method for a light-emitting device, suitable for use in an active matrix light-emitting display, comprising:

providing a driver circuit to control the light-emitting device, the driver circuit comprising a data input terminal for inputting a data signal, so as to control the light-emitting status of the light-emitting device;

providing a clock and partitioning the clock into a first clock and a second clock, wherein the first and the second clocks have the same frequencies but are asynchronous to each other;

inputting the data signal to the data input terminal of the driver circuit at the first clock; and

inputting the reset signal to the data input terminal of the driver circuit at the second clock, wherein the second clock is used for a [[~~discharged~~]]discharging frame,

wherein each of the clocks is defined that operation pulses are sequentially issued by a period, wherein the period is larger than a pulse width of the operation pulses.

2. (original) The driving method according to claim 1, wherein the light-emitting device includes an organic light-emitting diode.

3. (original) The driving method according to claim 1, wherein the frequencies of the first and second clocks are the same of an image display frequency set up by the active matrix light-emitting display.

4. (original) The driving method according to claim 1, wherein the frequencies of the first and second clocks are 60Hz.

5. (original) The driving method according to claim 1, wherein the clock is double of the first clock.

6. (original) The driving method according to claim 1, wherein the light-emitting device includes an organic light-emitting display to construct a thin-film transistor active matrix organic light-emitting diode display.

7. (original) The driving method according to claim 1, wherein the reset signal temporarily switches off a driving transistor used to drive the light-emitting device.

8. (original) The driving method according to claim 7, wherein the reset signal is used to switch on and off the light-emitting device.

9. (original) The driving method according to claim 7, wherein the reset signal includes a negative voltage.

10. (original) The driving method according to claim 1, wherein the reset signal enables a

capacitor of the driver circuit to discharge, wherein the capacitor is used to maintain a voltage for switching a driving device of the driver circuit, so as to switch on the light-emitting device.

11. (original) The driving method according to claim 1, wherein the data signal after being decoded and processed includes a plurality of gray scale signals corresponding to a plurality of pixels of the active matrix light-emitting display.

12. (currently amended) A driving method for a light-emitting device, applicable to an active matrix light-emitting display system that includes a video control unit receiving a continuous video signal with a frame as the unit, the frame being input with an image display clock, wherein the image display clock outputs an image signal to an active matrix light-emitting display via a clock control unit after performing a decoding and signal process, the driving method comprising:

after the clock control unit outputs the image signal and before the frame is changed, a reset signal, with a fixed clock frequency, corresponding to the frame is output to the active matrix light-emitting display to temporarily switch off a plurality of pixel units corresponding to the frame, being a [[~~discharged~~]]discharging frame, wherein the pixel units use one frame as the unit to display an image of the frame.

13. (original) The driving method according to claim 12, wherein the reset clock and the image display clock are spaced by a half clock of the image display clock.

14. (original) The driving method according to claim 12, wherein the reset clock and the image display clock share a common clock by partitioning.

15. (original) The driving method according to claim 14, wherein the common clock is double of the image display clock.

16. (currently amended) An active matrix light-emitting display system using a frame as a unit to continuously receive a video signal, wherein the frame uses an image display clock to input, the system comprising:

a color decoding unit, extracting an image signal from the video signal to perform decoding;

a buffer memory unit, temporarily storing an image data obtained by decoding and processing the image signal;

an active matrix light-emitting display;

a clock control unit, extracting the image data from the buffer memory unit, the clock control unit uses the image display clock to output the image signal to the active matrix light-emitting display;

wherein after the clock control unit outputs the image data and before the frame is changed, a reset signal corresponding to the frame is output to the active matrix light-emitting display to switch off a plurality of pixel units of the active matrix light-emitting display corresponding to the frame, being a [[~~discharged~~]]discharging frame, wherein the pixel units use

a frame as a unit to display an image of the frame.

17. (original) The system according to claim 16, wherein the reset clock and the image display clock is spaced from each other by a half of the image display clock.

18. (original) The system according to claim 16, wherein reset clock and the image display clock share a common clock by partitioning.

19. (previously presented) The system according to claim 18, wherein the common clock is double of the image display clock.

20. (original) The system according to claim 16, wherein the clock control unit includes a chip to output the reset signal and the image data at the reset clock and the image display clock.